ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

#EW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THEIR
#IRST PAGE. | Miscellaneous | Financial |
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LEARY & Co., Hatters, and Leaders Fashion for Gentlemens Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Ill introduce the style for the season on Saturday, 15th 3f Imeod NEW STYLE OF ART .- Letters Patent

bave been granted for a new and beautiful style of Minis-tures, called "CRAYON DAGUERREOTYPES." The effect is truly wonderful, and recommends liself to all good judges. Artists and others are invited to call at 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., Roor's Gallery, and examine speci-There is no defect in education which

is so continually made conspicuous as imperfect Penman-airip. It is a blemish for which a man has to blush a dozen times a day; and yet, for \$2.50 the worst hand may be permanently reformed, by applying to Goldsmira, 289 Broadway. The reduced prices will soon be discontinued. A PROOF OF EXCELLENCE .- No better proof of the sound and pleasing quality of the Saloon per-formances at BARNEM's Museum could be given, than the hundreds on hundreds that filled that building yesterday, Don Cassar de Bazan, (in which Mr. Clarke and Miss Chapman were admirable indeed.) Beauty and the Beast, &c. occasioned this crowd, and all are repeated to-day, except that the Adopted Child will be substituted this afternoon.

We invite the attention of Capital-We invite the attention of Capitalists and others, to the large sale of valuable Real Estate by Anthony J. Bilecker, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of the houses and lots, known as 73 White st., and 178 First av. Also, the following desirable building lots, 2 on Thirtieth-st., and 3 on Thirty first-st., near the Ninti-av., one on Avenue Anear Eighth-st., opposite Trompkin's-square, 2 on Forty-second-st. near Eleventh-av. I on the northeast corner of Sixth-av. and Twonty-eighth-st., 5 on Eighth-av. near Ninety seventh-st. and 16 lous on the rear of the same. Also, by order of Executors and others, the 2 pews known as Nos. 50 and 90 in Grace Church, 2 shares of the Society Library, and 50 shares of Dutchess Turnpike Stock. Maps of the building lots can be had at the Auction Rooms, 7 Broad-st.

The Sub-

THE NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.-The subacriber feels satisfied that all who know its mighty power, will approve of the withdrawal of a name so humble, from a benefit so great, but forbears to prefix the name his feelings prempts, out of respect to those (not knowing its benign influence) who might deem it profane However, to the learned, Theodium Nervorum will suffice. Talksor Warts, 416 Greenwich-st.; Wholesale Dépôt 102 Nassaust \$1 per bottle; \$9 per dozen.

Merchants and others will do well to seek for Barkow's Printing Office, 47, (FORTY-SEVEN) Gold-st. near the corner of Fulton, (a little out of the way, but all the better when found,) when they are in want Circulars, Cards, Billheads, Labels, &c., as his best work is not done by Steam, but mostly by his own hands, and almost always gives satisfaction as to quality and price. "Neat and Cheap," but not so very quick.

14f 4teod

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE .- RICH LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE.—FAICHARDS KINGSLAND, Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of
Looking-Glasses and Importer of Looking-Glasses Plates,
38 Gortland-st., N. Y., has now in store a splendid assortment of Ornamented, Plain Pler and Manuel Glasses.
Also an unusual large stock of Mahog any Frame Glasses,
suitable for the Western and Southern trade. Jobbers
and dealers in general will do well to call and examline this stock and prices previous to purchasing elsewhere,
as their facilities for manufacturing and importing their own
Plates enable them to sell lower than any other house in
this city. this city.

15 3meed.

N. B — Merchants having orders to fill for California,
West Indies, or other markets, would do well to call.

W. H. DISBROW'S Riding School, 20 Fourth-avenue, near Astor place. Hours for Laties fro 3 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hours for Gents from 3 to 9 P. M. 77 Sawim\*

Cheap Lots at NEWMAN'S Lace and Embroidery Store, 3314 Broadway. Fine Needlework Cuffs, neat patterns is oer pair. Gents fine linen Hdks, fast colored borders, 4s, or \$5 62 per dozen, open work Cambric Collars 25 per cent. under usual prices, fine embroidered Hdks, \$1 and upward. Some of the cheapest ever offered. Infants' Walsts, Needlework Trimmings, Laces, &c. &c.

Families in want of a good and pure article of Soap for ordinary washing purposes, would find it materially to their advantage to call upon the subscriber, and inspect for themselves his Pale Yellow Steam Soap, put up expressly for Families. Also, the Fancy Soaps for toilet and bath use, in small boxes and highly scented. Goods delivered Free. WAGER HULL'S, SON, 13f 6t\*

Dr. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAM-ILY Pills do not gripe, sicken or leave the bowels costive but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and re-tall, by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st. New-York Price 25 cents.

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Fills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billious attacks, Liver Complaint, Head-ache, Gout, Glödiness, habitual Costiveness, Loss of Apo-tite and Indigestion. Depot, 146 William st. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs at Washington-The River and Harbor Correspondence of The Tribune

WASHINGTON, Monday night, Feb. 17. The House has waked up gloriously. They are wide awake ready for anything, and not disposed to succumb to even weariness and exhaustion. It adjourned to night about ten o'clock, after a continued session of ten hours. The opposition to the River and Harbor bill have pulled every atring to defeat it; but more I think from obstinacy than hopes of success. But there was so much confusion and excitement, it was impossible to understand half the reasons given. The evident warfare was to put it to death by small shot, The vote of killing by amendments, was pertinaciously adhered to, but every time voted down by a decided majority. I am inclined to the opinion that the opposition was so factious and unscrupulous that some of the more candid of those opposed to the bill voted against them. I noticed a prominent Southern Democrat, one who is understood to be opposed to all similar measures, and one who undoubtedly will vote against the bill at the final vote, but to will vote against the bill at the man vote, day I saw him vote several times with its friends, and not once with the opposition. But many he did not vote at all. I believe the op-

the amendment syste.

Finally, after nine o'clock, probably weariness pleaded strong with many of its friends, and so many refused to vote, that it was stated a quorum many refused to vote, that it was stated a quorum
was not present. The roll was called and it was
found a quorum was present, but would not vote,
and the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow—(to be the hour the remainder of the session.)
The Indiana Membera were very conspicuous
in their opposition; McGaugher and Julian, I
believe the only members from that State unwas-

rise," but that movement failed as signally as

position moved eight times '

believe, the only membe a from that State unwa-vering in their support. 1 do not know how they reconcile the matter; for last Friday, Firch certainly made a speech in its favor. But Mc-Gaugher accused them of sailing under false colors—that they professed friendship for the bill with the intention of defeating it. Of course, do not understand the issue between these gen-tlemen; but if there has been double dealing to serve State, party, and more especially, personal interests, I hope their constituents will under-

There is a good deal of excitement here too about the Boston mob or riot. Gen. FOOTE, I un-

derstand, is in a perfect foment.

But I have been so much amused by the excite-ment in the House, that I have listened to nothment in the House, that I have listened to nothing else. The Honorable Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is in a fary at the
way his business is taken out of his hands. But I
would recommend a composing draught for his
nerves, or he may have a fit before the fourth of
March S. F. V.

THE HUDSON RIVER .- The ice is solid below Coeymans. All that passed down on Saturday is lodged between Van Wie's Point and Coeymans. We learn by telegraph this morning, that at Hudson the ice had not moved, and that persons had and were still crossing the river on it.

[Albany Evening Journal, 17.

OUTRAGE UPON THE RAILROAD .- A number of Irish laborers at work on the Railroad, between Stockport and Stuyvesant Landing, to the num-ber of 80 or 90, on the night of the 7th inst., attacked the house of a German laborer, dragged him, his wife and child out of bed, and beat and nim, his wire and child out of bed, and beat and abused them in a shocking manner. A number of German boarders were also outrageously beaten. Beven of the perpetrators of this outrage are now in jail in this city. [Hudson Republican.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

P Democratic Whig General Committee.-An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1851, at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway House. By order. SYLVANUS S. WARD,
Jos. M. PRICE,
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr. Secs. p. tem. Ch'a pro tem.
17f

For Europe.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the steamship Atlantic, which was advertised to sail this day, for Liverpool, the next steamer, to leave the United States for Europe, will be the Washing. ton. She will leave this port on Saturday next, for Southampton and Bremen. The next number of The Tribune for European circulation, will be issued on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press.

CALIFORNIA .- In commenting on the last mail from the Pacific, little more than a week since, we said that California had ceased to be a land of miracles. The immense stories about Gold Bluff, which we copy in another column, not only refute our assertion, but compel us to acknowledge that she is, beyond denial, the most miraculous land the sun ever shone upon. And this will be just as true, if the Gold Bluff adventurers should be bluffed out of their astounding calculations.

In all respects, the news from California by this arrival, is of a favorable character. The State finances are in a better condition than could have been anticipated, and the Legislature evinces a laudable determination to retrench expenditures and preserve the credit of the State. Governor Burnett, we are glad to notice, recommends a general reduction in the salaries of the State officers. Mining and business operations are beginning to flourish again, the former on account of rains, and the latter, on account of the improved success of the miners. The full details of the California news, which we give this morning, will be found of more interest than usual.

## In Congress, Yesterday.

The SENATE took up Mr. CLAY's Resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the rescue of the alleged slave in Boston, and after spending most of the Session in discussing this affair in connection with the Shay Rebellion, the Invasion of Cuba, &c. the Resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. WALKER offered a Resolution in favor of reducing the Expenses of the Army and Navy, which was laid over. The House Postage bill was taken up, and Mr. SEWARD's amendment in favor of a Uniform two cent rate of letter postage was rejected. An amendment to allow newspapers of not over 300 square inches to pass through the mails at one-fourth the rates fixed for large papers was adopted and the Senate adjjourned.

The House passed a few private bills and then took up the River and Harbor bill, and after considerable sharp talk passed it, or rather passed Mr. McLane's substitute, which does not differ materially from the original bill. The principal items of Appropriation by this bill will be found in our Congressional Report in another

Can any one favor us with the Proclamation issued by the Royal Governor of throwing overboard of the Tea in Boston Harbor? We know not where to lay hands on it, and would like to procure it.

Constitutional Rights-North and South "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privi-leges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the law sthereof, excaping into avoider, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."—[U. S. Constitution, Art IV. Sec. 2.

-These two clauses from the same instrument, the same article, are respectfully commended to the attention of President Fillmore and his Constitutional advisers. They are by right of equal validity and equally binding on Government and People. If there be any obligation resting on the Federal Executive to inforce the one, that obligation extends equally to the other. Yet for a lifetime the former requisition has been steadily, systematically, ostentatiously defied. Citizens of Free States, trading to or visiting Slave States, are habitually dealt with in those States in glaring violation of its express injunction. White freemen from the North are subjected to imprisonment, indignities and outrage in South-Carolina and other rabid lower law States on vague suspicion that they are Abolitionists, and punished with whipping and banishment because of the finding of a newspaper in their trunks containing some article unfavorable to Slavery. Colored citizens of Mussachusetts or Rhode Island. whose rights before the law of their own States are equal to those of any other citizens, are regularly dragged from the vessels in which they are serving as seamen or stewards, on the arrival of said vessels at Charleston, S. C. or other Southern ports, thrown into prison, there confined till their vessel is ready to sail. and then compelled to pay heavily for the cost and charges of such arrest and detention, under penalty of being of sold into perpetual Slavery.

-This has proceeded for years without opposition or remonstrance from the Federal Executive. But the first case of successful evasion, by a few poor ignorant citizens of a Free State, of the provision intended to favor Slavery, is the signal for general commotion. The President is summoned to the defense of the violated Constitution. Preclamations and threats of military coercion fill the public ear. Whether the whole State of Massachusetts is to be

put under martial law or only the City of Boston subjected to a state of siege, we do not hear at this present writing, but it is plain that something terrible is meditated.

-All we ask is that the Constitution be dealt with fairly, and its provisions in favor of Freedom be enforced as promptly, earnestly and fully as those which are held to favor Slavery. The Federal Government was not created only nor mainly to uphold Slavery; it was intended primarily to subserve the cause of Freedom. Let us have no reënactment of the Boston Port Bill while the Constitution is defied in Charleston with the audacity of law and the impunity induced by Federal acquiescence. Give us Executive enforcement as well of the clause which guarantees to all citizens of Free States the unimpaired rights of citizens in Slave States, so of that which favors reënslavement, and we have nothing more to ask.

The spirited proceeding of a large meeting of citizens of ROCKLAND County, who feel aggrieved at the recent diversion at Saffren's of the Passenger trains on the Eric Railroad so as to leave and reach this city via Jersey City and Paterson instead of the Hudson River and Piermont are published in our columns to-day. We bespeak for them a candid hearing.

While we assert the paramount claims of our own citizens to be accommodated by a New-York Railroad for which our State has done much, and trust the line by way of Piermont will always be maintained and all Freight transported by it, it seems nevertheless clear to our mind that the Erie Railroad must be permitted to live, and to that end must be allowed to convey passengers from the Lakes to this city by the most expeditious route. And, as a saving of time is clearly effected by taking the Ramapo route, we think it not unfair that passenger trains should run that

CHARLES EAMES, Esq. of our City, well known among us as a lecturer and speaker, and who was Assistant Editor of 'The Union' at Washington during the last Presidential cam paign, is henceforth to be associated with H. M. Watterson, Esq in the conduct of The Nashville Union, the leading organ of the Tennessee ' Democracy.' Mr. Eames is still a young man, but has fairly earned a brilliant reputation as a thinker and writer, and in his accession the Edi torial corps of Tennessee will have been decidedly strengthened. That our good opinion may not injure him in the eyes of his compatriots in his new field of labor, we assure them that he does not believe that Government has legitimately anything to do with 'making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before,' and is firm in the faith that the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence should have read-" All men are created free and equal-niggers excepted." As they have been sometimes taken in with Editors from the East whom the Abolitionists had used and aid aside, we deem it but fair to Mr. E. to state that he is not of that sort, but has been sound in the faith of Democratic Slavery and Slaveholding Democracy from the start.

We learn that a European gentleman who has been long familiar with the best as well as the most aristocratic society of the old world, and has spent some years in this country, is about to publish his observations on the Social aspects and peculiarities of America. It will be sharp, penetrating, appreciative and unsparing, and will

THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE .- Election of Officers, and the Senatorial Question Incidentally -At length all the contested seats have been settled after a fashion, and the officers of the Committee chosen. Last night, Joseph M. PRICE (Seventh Ward) was chosen Chairman on the fifth ballot, having for his competitors D. Ullman, James Green, Charles McDougall, and Massachusetts on the occasion of the others, who received a small vote. The remaining officers are: Vice-Chairmen, Chas. McDougall and John H. White; Secretaries, Marcellus Eells, and Henry Snider; Treasurer, John J. Herrick; Sergeant-at-Arms, Walter Welsh.

Before adjourning, (for the 1st Tuesday in March,) when it was nearly 11 o'clock, it was moved to lay the following resolution on the table, the vote on which we present below, many of those who were absent being known to be friendly to its passage, and also some of those who voted in the affirmative. This vote cannot be taken as the sense of the whole Committee : Reserved. That in common with the President of the United States and the Cabinet at Washington, we deeply deplore the action of a Whig Senator from this City, whese desertion from the candidate of the Whig Party prevented the election of our patriotic fellow-chilzen and lownsman, Hamilton Fish as the Senator from this State in the

Hamilton Fish as the Senator from this State in the Councils of the Nation.

Aves—ist Ward, Silvey, Green, White; 2d, Donald P. Smith; 4th, Nilos, W. H. Sparks, (who fills the place of Alexander Jarkson, Topping; 5th, Rodman, S. S. Ward; 5th, Taylar, Hooper, Bates, George W. Williamson and Boardman; 7th, J. M. Price, Petuce, Mills, Buckingham and Arthur; 8th, Ackerman and Theodore Kelly; 9th, Ulimern and George V. Dean; 10th, Bartol and Reed; 11th, Simonson; 12h, Struckman; 18th, Forbesand Briggs; 14th, Lewis, Van Norden, Kuhn, Wood and Allen; 18th, Dodd; 17th, Herrick, Snyder and Chase; 18th, Black; 19th Ives, Rackwell, Barberle and Hanford—45.

Nays—2d Ward, James Kelly, Clifton and Patten; 3d, Shardlow and Palmer; 1th, Amor J. Williamson; 8th, Andrew Bleakley; 11th, Squires; 18th, Collin; 17th, Charles G. Dean—11.

Anskay or Not Voying.—1st Ward, Morrison and Col-

G. Dean-11:

ARSENT OR NOT VOTING.—1st Ward, Morrison and Collins; 2d. Mercer; 3d. Wood, Folsom; 4th. Hudson; 5th. Meeks, Rich, McKimmin; 5th. McDougail, De Camp; 9th. McDonald, Oasley, and Sloeson; 10th. J. H. H. Haws, Carroborne; 11th. Sherman, Watts, Dod; 12th, Carnley, Eells, Over, Baldwin; 15th. Atinson, Wright; 15th. Driggs, S. L. H. Ward, Savens, Oliver, Blateman; 16th. Bra ford, Campbell, Winthrop, Tarner; 17th, George H. Franklin; 18th. Alverd, Maynard, Charles H. Smith, Newhouse; 19th, 10tt-15th.

NEW CHEMICAL SCHOOL IN BROWN UNIVERSI. ry - Among the changes recently introduced in the programme of this Seminary, according to the system of organization proposed by the Presi dent, Dr. Wayland, we notice the establishment of a School of Practical Chemistry, which is to go into operation at the commencement of the next Collegiate Term, the 28th of this mouth. This is an important feature, and we think will prove o' great utility to many young men, who have no intention of receiving a Collegiate Education The course of each student is independent of the rest, and admission can be obtained at any time during the season. With the high scientific character of Professor Porter, who is a pupil of the celebrated Liebig, and the inherent interest of the subject, in its numerous applications to the useful arts, the School under his auspices can hardly fail of eminent success

Hon Wm. L. Googis is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Bedford District, Vir

The bill to charter the Paterson and New-York Plank Road Co., passed the Senate of New-Jersey yesterday.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT OBERLIN .- Two colored men got into an altercation at Oberlin, Ohio, on the 11th inst, when one drew a pistol and deliberately shot the other dead. The murderer was arrested and taken to the County Prison.

Three negroes and an abandoned white man have been arrested at Hamburgh, Pa on charge of having formed a conspiracy to murder and rob an old man named Rush, and his two daughters, living near Hamburgh.

CITY ITEMS.

THE LATE WALL ST. DEFALCATION .- The ex amination of Ray Tompkins, relative to his late defalcations, which was to have been continued yesterday afternoon, was postponed in consequence of the absence of Mr. Van Buren, Counsel for the defense, and also of the non-attendance of witnesses. The matter was adjourned over to Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. In the mean time. Tompkins is at large, on his parole of honor to appear and answer to the charges against him-On the conclusion of business at the Stock Exchange, on Saturday last, a proposition was made thas action be taken upon the case of Mr. Tompkins. A large proportion of the members took part in the debate, and the transactions of the late member were placed in their true light by most of those who united in discussing the proposition -Without coming to any definite conclusion, the subject was postponed until a future day.

MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD .- The packet ship Isaac Webb, Capt. Cropper, from Liverpool, which arrived on Sunday evening, is detained at Quarantine, on account of sickness among her passengers, having had 47 deaths on the passage.

A QUICK PASSAGE.-The New-York clipper ship "White Squall" arrived at San Francisco on the 8th day of January, having made the voyage in 124 days. Having lost her topmasts when three days out, she was forced to put into Rio for repairs, and was detained there three days. She made the ron from Rio in 73 days. This is fast sailing, and our favorite, the "Sea Serpent," will have to move fast to beat it.

The frigate St Lawrence sailed yesterday at 12 o'clock, with the articles for the World's Fair. After discharging her freight at Portsmouth, she will proceed to France, for the purpose of bringing to this country the remains of Captain PAUL JONES. The following is a list of the officers attached to the St. Lawrence:

the officers attached to the St. Lawrence:

Commonder—Joshua R. Sands.
First Lieut—Charles S. Boggs.
Surgeon—S B. Hunter
Firev—S P. Todd.
Scond Lieut.—E. G. Parrot.
Third Lieut.—E. G. Parrot.
Third Lieut.—J. K. Duer.
Marter—N. B. Westcott.
Marine Officer—S. B. Caldwell.
Assistant Surgeon—James F. Harrison.
Passed Midshyman—James F. Monroe.
Midshyman—James F. Monroe.
Midshyman—John G. Sproston, R. R. Breese, Jos. Fife,
Wm T. Glassell, Henry Erben, James Bruce.
Coption's Clerk—C. S. Livingston.
Purser's Clerk—James Todd.
Boatswain—John Bates.
Carpenter—Daniel Jones
Saulmaker—Robert Hunter.
Genner—William Arnold.

In addition to the officers, there were on board 300 sailors and marines. She takes out as passengers F. Stansbury, Government Agent; William L. Long, Naval Storekeeper at Spezzia; and D. C. Ford, Clerk. A number of officers originally ordered to join the St. Lawrence were subse. quently ordered to attend a Court Martial at Washington, and their places have been filled by

UNION SUNDAY SCHOOLS .- We hope the notice in another column, of the gathering in Broadway Tabernacle this evening, will attract the attention of those who rejoice in noiseless, unsectarisn efforts to gather neglected children, by thousands in our City, and scores of thousands in the frontier portions of our country, into Sunday Schools. The law of kindness is beautifully exemplified in these labors, and we have been informed that last year's efforts, by the expenditure of nine or ten thousand dollars raised by the Sunday Schools and their friends in this City, have resulted in large and gratifying success. Such a theme, such speakers, and music, will draw a throng, no doubt. Go punctually, and hear, that you may more effectually HELP!

ANNIVERSARY -The thirteenth Anniversary of the Society of Inquiry of the New-York Union Theological Seminary will take place to-day, in the Bleecker st. Presbyterian Church, at 74 o'clock.

I. O. of O. F .- The presentation of plate to Benjamin J. Pentz, late Grand Secretary, will take place at the Grand Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The plate (manu, factured by ex-Alderman Adams) can be seen during this day, at Perkins's Saloon, Odd Fellows' Hall, where tickets for the Presentation Supper may be obtained.

PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS .- We learn that some of the Clergymen of this City are visiting this painting with their congregations, and lecturing while the Panorama moves. On Friday last, Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle, adcressed the audience, and on Friday next Rev-Dr. Adams will lecture.

Bev. Mr. PIERFONT will deliver his Poem on "The World's Progress," in Clinton Hall, at 74 o'clock this evening. See advertisement on first

THE LITTLE DRUMMER .- The public curiosity to see and hear the drummer child, at Tripler Hall, on Saturday night, is on the increase, and, from all appearances, there will be a crowded house. It will certainly be a remarkable spectacle. The ladies, who are always first to discover and appreciate true talent, have taken a strong interest in the "marvellous boy," which is the best augury of his future success.

NIBLO'S. - The all absorbing topic of the amusement-going community is Caroline Rousset, whose dancing is pronounced unrivalled. She appears to-

Figure 1 If you wish to "live long and see good days," go and hear Dr. Banning's Lecture this evening, on the causes, prevention and cure of Dyspepsia, Melancolla and Hypochondria. See advertisement.

FELLOWS'S MINSTRELS.-This band of Ethiopian Minstrels, who have, for the last year, been per-forming to crowded houses, will appear this (Wednesday) evening, in a number of their popular glees and choruses and in an entire original grand opera scene burlesque, ar ranged expressly for this band, by the great composer, Signor Nelsono Kneassino, from the celebrated opera of La Bayadere. Those wishing to secure good seats had better go early, as the performance will commence precisely at 74

Musical.-We are requested to state that Mr. William B. Bradbury's Upper Musical Class will relearne at the Tabernacle on Saturday evening next, in stead of this evening. A full attendance is requested the bye, a Concert of a novel and highly entertaining charac ter is, we understand, in preparation by Mr. B.'s Class and

## NEW-MEXICO. Post-Office-Mormon Colony.

Socono, Dec. 21, 1350, To the Editors of The New-York Tribune: Up to this period we have but one Post-Office

in the territory, that at Santa Fé. I came here last season as a printer, with a so-

ciety of dissenters from the Salt Lake Mormons, who intended to effect a settlement in the valley of the Colorado of the West, where a printing establishment was to be set up of course. This scheme failed, and the members are dispersed for the Winter at different points along the Rio Grande, with but a dim prospect of reorganizing in the Spring. Among a few of the Saints it is in contemplation to settle in this vicinity. In that case the press will be established here.

You shall bear from me again.

The store of J. McGrew, Cincinnati, was robbed of 35 gold watches, (valued at over \$3,000) on the 13th inst.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hanover and Beaver etc. For additional Telegraphic Dispatches, see Seventh Page.

The Fugitive Case in Boston

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 18.
The examination of Elizur Wright, Editor The examination of Educative Tight, Dated of The Commonwealth, for aiding in the late mob is progressing before Commissioner Hallett. Frederick D. Byrne, one of the U. S. Marshals, testified that when Wright was going out of the Court room, just before the outbreak, he kicked the door open, raised his arm, and called out to the negros to come on, and that Wright was the first who came in. It was also testified that Wright asked the fagitive where his weapons of defense were, and when inquired of, if he would contribute to purchase the fugitive, he replied he would rather contribute to purchase weapons. Another witness testified to hearing Wright say

—"Come in;" just as the mob made the rush.

The case was not concluded at the adjournment. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen this af-

ternoon the following order was passed:

Whereas, This Board has learned with deep re gret that the integrity of the laws and the dignity of the Commonwealth and City have been greatly impaired by the forcible rescue and abduction of a prisoner from the hands of an officer of the United States, who had him in legal custody-Therefore

it is Ordered, That the City Marshal, under the instruction of the Mayor, be directed, whenever he shall be properly informed by any public officer of this State or the United States that there is danthis State or the United States that there is dan-ger that he shall be unlawfully obstructed in the performance of his official duties by a mob, and that he needs assistance, immediately to repair to the place where it is apprehended said riot will be had, and there faithfully and truly, with the whole police force under his control, use the same in the most energetic manner possible in support of the laws and the maintenance of the public peace.

The fugitive Snadrack has been heard from 120 miles from Boston, on his way to Canada.

The "Florida" at Savannah. SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb 18.
The Steamship "Florida" from New-York, ar-

rived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning.

From the South-The Jenny Lind Excitement. The New Orleans mails to the 11th inst, as late as due, are received. Jenny Lind has captivated the press of New Orleans. They all say her tri-umph is complete. The "Picayune" says it nev-er had before any idea of what the human voice was capable. The city is thronged to overflow

Destructive Fire.
AKRON, OHO, Feb. 18.
Last night, a fire was discovered in Hall's cor ner, which destroyed an entire square from Canal street, to Perkin's Clock, consisting of five dry goods stores, four groceries, and one dwelling. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

The Land Reform Movement in Wisconsin. MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 13.
There is being held a large Irish anti Land Re-

form meeting in this city to-night. The passage of the bill through the Assembly is very doubtful. The other party hold a meeting to-morrow night. Illinois Legislature-Navigation. Chicago, Tuesday, Feb. 1s.
The Legislature adjourned yesterday. Gov.
French vetoed the General Banking bill, and the
Legislature immediately passed it over his veto.
Steamboats have commenced running between

Chicago and New-Buffalo. Ohio Rallways, &c.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The first through train of cars from Columbus, arrived here at 6½ o'clock this afternoon. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road will be opened on

the 22d inst. The Commencement of the Homeopathic Col-lege in this city, takes place next Thursday. Navigation of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 18.
The river continues to rise—there is now 18 to 20 feet in the channel. Destructive Fire at Whitehall.

Whitehall.

Whitehall. N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A fire broke out at 12 o'clock last night, in the wooden block on Canal st. called the "Prindle Exchange," which spread rapidly to the building on Division st. known as the Old Academy, which, with the original block, was soon consumed. The property was owned by A. H. Griswold, and was fully insured.

Weather Items.

By Morse's Line, 16 Wall-st.] Tursday, Feb. 18-8 P.M. Burrato-Has been a fine day; clear; wird W.; ther barometer 30, occurstra—A pleasant day; fine clear evening; wind filer 29.

RN-Wind NW.; a very pleasant starlight evening: Syracuse—it has been a clear and pleasant day; wind NW.; ther. 26 W.; ther. 26 Utica—We have had a very pleasant day; the sky has

been clouded but is now clear and weather beautiful wind NW; ther. 284; bar. 30.306. Aleany-Weatherclear and pleasant all day; wind W. ther, 23; bar, 30,75 TROY—It has been a beautiful day; ther, 30; wind light from the south. Bunington-Cloudy but not unpleasant; wind S.;

ber, 26 Whitehald.—Clear and pleasant; no wind; ther. 29. By Bain's Line, 29 Wall-st TUESDAY, Feb. 12-12 M. DETROIT-Sun shining brilliantly. SANDUSKY-Wind SW: ther. 35. CLEVELAND-Moderating; wind SW. and clear.

BUSFALO—Very clear; wind S.; pleasant; ther. 40. ROCHESTER—Clear and cold; ther. 32; wind N. Syracuse—Ther. at 8 P. M. 39; wind SW.; very clear. UTICA—Mild and clear; they 36

FORT PLAIN—Clear; ther. 28; Wind S. TROY—Wind S. and light; clear; river falling; ther. 35 N. Y. and Eric Line, 5 Honover-st.]
DETROIT—Weather very pleasant; the river is nearly clear of ice; winter appears to be fairly broken.
CLEVELAND—Fine weather and quite warm; business

CLEVELAND—Fine weather and quite warm; business unteractive for the sysson.

Fredonia—Weather very pleasant, not a cloud to be seen.

Fixe—Weather clear and pleasant; ther. 25; wind N.

NUNDA—Weather clear but chilly.

DANSVILLE—Clear and pleasant; ther. 28.

JEFFERSON—Weather clear, pleasant and mild.

LTHACA—Has a pleasant day; wind NW.

ELSHEA—We have had a fine day; very pleasant.

OWEGO—Our weather is delightful

BINGHAMTON—The day has been very fine and the evengus is lovely.

MONTROSE—We have had a fine day, the evening is chilly. HONESDALE, 9 A. M.—Ther 23; bright sun and beautiful

NARROWSBURGH-Pleasant weather; river subsiding.
DELAWARE-Clear and pleasant; ther. at 9 A.M. 39; at 8
P.M. 30; wird NW.
MIDDLETON-Clear and pleasant.
GOHEN-Clear and pleasant.
NEWBURGH-Weather very pleasant; the ice is warring

out of the river.

Prenmont- Very pleasant; the ice has mostly disappeared from the river here.

XXXIst CONGRESS ... Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, Feb 18.
Mr. Morton presented the joint resolutions of
the Florida Legislature on various local subjects,
and also asking Congress to grant to Florida all the Public Lands in that State. COOPER presented the petition of 90 mem bers of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of a line of steamers to Africa Also, nine petitions

or modifications of the Tariff. Mr. WALKER presented the memorial of the Industrial Congress of New-Jersey, in favor of freedom of the Public Lands. As this subject had already been acted on by the Committee these petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS offered a resolution re ciring the daily debates to be published without revision by members. This was taken up and debated, and then tabled for the present.

Mr Clay's resolution offered yesterday, concerning the Boston affair, was taken up. Mr. CLAY explained the objects set forth in the

resolution. Any discussion upon the objects of the resolution would be premature until the information called for is obtained. But he could not forbear saying that he had been shocked, aston-ished, astounded, at the accounts given in news-papers of late occurrences in the third City of the nion; in the second city as regards wealth. was not alone that the laws had been forcibly re sisted, that the laws had been put at defiance, but the officers of justice had been beaten down and driven out of the Court House, and the person in their custody taken off, and this, too, by a negro mob, in the face of a population of 150,000 per-sons. Who committed this flagrant outrage? was it our own race? No, but a band who are not of our people; it was by Africans and descendants of Africans. The question presented by the occurrence was, whether our laws—laws framed for our government, are to be carried into force, for our government, are to be carried into force, or whether a Government of white men is to be yielded to a Government by blacks. So astounding was the account he could not at first believe it, but a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts had assured him it was true. The Senator from Mississippi, yesterday, after an interview with the two highest officers of Government, announced

that the law would be enforced. He also had an interview with those officers, and had received the same assurance, that the law would be vigarously enforced. He hoped the resolution would be

Mr. JOHN DAVIS had read accounts of the occurrences in Boston, which occurrence all must con-demn; but before condemning any one, or com-mending any one, he would wait for the facts. menoing any one, he would wait for the facts. The law was unpopular and offensive to the People of Massachusetts, but they were a law shifing people, and they know that it is not by violeans that the law is to be overcome; but will abide it till by the proper and legitimate mode it can be altered. While the law would be enforced, freedom of discussion and debate would be insisted and maintained.

upon and maintained. CLAY-Freedom of debate-on what set

ject? Debate upon open and impudent violation of the laws of the country?

Mr. Davis said he meant the freedom of discussion and debate upon general merits of law.

Mr. CLAY—Who has oposed the freedom of dis-

cussion upon the merits of the law?

Mr. Davis did not allude to the Senator, but without the Senate there was a disposition to stifle discussion on the merits of the law.

Mr. CLAY said Congress had passed a law to Mr. CLAY said Congress had passed a law to carry, into execution the Constitutional provision. That law was passed only five months ago by a considerable majority. Congress now says that it will not repeal or modify that law; that time must be given for the law to be tried. Moreover they say that the law will not be repealed participations, the says that the law will not be repealed participations. ularly when a bold open attempt is made to re-sist it. He hoped that his remarks had not been offensive to the Senator from Massachusetts in speaking in strong indignant terms of those who invaded the temple of Justice, beat down its guardians, and who, sacrilegiously seizing the aword of Justice, waved it in triumph over the prostrate officers. Whether his remarks were of fensive or not, he would at all times speak, offend who it might, of any gross outrage and resistance of law, whether by black men or white men.

Mr. Davis was as indignant as any one at the occurrence. The people of Massachasetts were a law abiding people, but at the same time they were a free people, and from the time of the Revolution had insisted on freedom of discussion and inquiry. Their remedy is to seek, by argument and appeal to the ball lot box, the repeal of the law. This is the way to overcome offensive law, and not by violence.

Mr. Hale coincided with Mr. Clay in a great part of his indignation; he was sorry, however, a little of it was not heard when the newspapers

said a Judge in a Southern State refused to issue is warrant to execute the law for the recovery of fugitives from justice. No resolution, asking the President if he had heard of it, was then offered no indignation when bands of armed men paraded the Southern States to invade Cuba; nor was any the Southern States to invade Cuba; nor was any resolution offered when a mob held this city for two days, under the President's nose. Mobs might take place anywhere. He had heard of one in Kentucky, when a printing office was broken up and sent out of the State. He hoped the Government was not about taking a short step between the sublime and ridiculous. He hoped the Army and Navy were not to be sent to Boston to put down a negro mob. It was too ridiculous to believe. It would be better to leave the suppression of such occurrences to the State authorities. No law, when occurrences to the State authorities. No law, when it had not the moral support of the people, whether in Massachusetts or Louisians, could be enforced, in Massachusetts of Louisian, could be endored, and it was useless to attempt it with the Armyand Navy. George the Third tried that, and his soldiers shot down the citizens in State-st; but he did not succeed. He believed the people and heathering of Massachusetts were competent to authorities of Massachusetts were competent to enforce the laws, and if he was a citizen of Boston, he would consider it an insult if the Government presumed that laws could not be enforced.

FOOTE said that no Judge in Mississipp had refused to execute his duty. He had issu had refused to execute his duty. He had issued his warrant; the party was arrested, and had presented himself for trial. It was not true that bands of armed men marched through the Southern States to Cuba. There was suspicion of said movement; the Government did its dity by requiring an investigation. Ninety-nine haddredths of the Southern people sustained this Government action of enforcing the laws alluded to. Washington's conduct with regard to the Whisky insurrection, was a precedent for the Whisky insurrection, was a precedent for the action by Government to interfere with the Boston proceedings. He also commented upon the good conduct of the Governor of Massachusetts at the time of Shay's rebellion, and hoped the present Governor would also do his duty, and, if all was required, that the President would extend

Mr. JEFF. Davis did not believe the Northern States would enforce this law. The Government of the United States had power only to resist invasion or suppress insurrection. The insurrection n Pennsylvania was put down by the militia of that State. Such action was contemplated, when the militia of States could be relied on to put down insurrections. No such reliance could be had now. The law in Massachusetts was not enforced by the Marshal in the first case, yet the Marshal was not removed. What was that but encouragements the violation of the law? He was opposed to employing the Army and Navy in State insurrections, when the State refuses to enforce the law. The question then is involved in her own soversights. question then is involved in her own sovere and Congress has no power to force her. If Massachusetts refuses to enforce this law she has only one thing more to do, and that is to declare the Constitution and laws of the United States null Constitution and laws of the United States null and void, and of no obligatory force on her. Mississippi had been alluded to. Her Governor was charged with an offense—he offered to give a pledge to appear when his term of oilioe expired—this was not accepted—justice was hungry for her victim, although from his position it was known to have been impossible for him to have been concerned in the offense with which he was charged. If the mob in Boston was an exposition of the prisciple of Massachusetts, he would say to her, to on he would not vote to enforce her obedience to the laws by means of the Army and Navy.

Mr. Footeread from State papers, to show that the suppression of the whisky insurrection was effected by the militia of New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, as well as Pennsylvania.

and Virginia, as well as Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Davis said that when he said the people of Massachusetts were opposed to the law, and considered it offensive, he did not mean that therefore the laws could not be enforced. All speculations on the necessity of calling in the Army and Navy were idle; the laws would be enforced. Beneath the opposition to the bill was public opinion that by mobs was not the proper mode of repealing the law. The day of revolutions and Shay rebellions was gone by and the people have learned, by the easier mode of the ballot box, to change the law. The people of the Free States objected to the imputation on them, that while all other cases were tried by jury, these were not.

were not. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. WALKER offered a resolution declaring in the opinion of the Senate, the annual expect tures of the Army and Navy have reached an end mous extravagance and unnecessary amount, but densome on the Treasury and the people; also that it is the duty of the President to recomm such a plan of reduction as will bring the annual expenses of both within twelve millions of dollars. Laid over.

The Postage bill was taken up.

The question pending was on Mr. SEWARD's amendment to establish a uniform rate of two cents, to be prepaid in every case; and after debate it was rejected—Yeas 7. Messrs. Chase, Dickinson, Dodge of Wis, Dodge of Iowa, Hambias Charley, Nova 41.

in, Seward, Walker. Nays 41.

Mr. Hamilin moved an amendment, that newspapers not over three hundred square inches should go through the mail at one fourth the rates fixed. for newspapers, and explained it as covering the Sunday School papers, &c. Adopted. Adj.

On motion of Mr. Burt of the Military Commit-On motion of Mr. Bunt of the Military Committee it was discharged from the further consideration of so much of the report of the Board of Army and Navy Officers, convened by the President, as regulates brevet, rank and staff commissions—He said the subject was of much delicacy and the report came to the House so late as to prevent the hope that any proposition on the subject can be confidently recommended at this session. The report was laid on the table, and so much of the officers' recommendations as relates to the Navy referred to the Naval Committee. Other reports were made and a private bill passed.

Mr. Bunt from the Military Committee re-

Mr. Burt from the Military Committee reported a bill to limit the compensation of Army officers incapable of active service. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Caldwell, of Ky., from the same Committee reported a bill amendatory of the set providing payment for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service. This and a private bill were passed.

Mr. Evans of Md., from Military Committee, reported a bill providing for a gradual increase of Topographical Engineers. Referred to Committee the Whole.